

NEW YORK HERALD

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of the Cabinet." What this actually means is that the Portuguese believe they should have a strong Government. The people see the need of it and their great desire for a power which will bring them tranquility and an improved economic condition is the real cause of the country's political unrest.

Bryan's Government Newspaper.

It is the habit of WILLIAM J. BRYAN always to have, among a number of same ideas, one pet delusion. Just now it happens to be about news.

"The most crying need of the country to-day," said Mr. BRYAN to the Jefferson Club of Columbus, Ohio, on Monday, "is the maintenance of unpolluted channels of information."

Mr. BRYAN, evidently being convinced that there are no pure channels of information, advocates "a daily paper to be issued by the Government whose news columns shall be non-partisan but whose editorials shall be bi-partisan."

The ordinary newspapers don't suit Mr. BRYAN, although without their assistance he never would have risen to fame and wealth. Through their "polluted channels" have run, for twenty-five years, everything that he wanted the public to hear.

But let us look at the Bryan idea from the other side. Suppose that there had been a Government newspaper in 1915, when Mr. BRYAN was Secretary of State. Would Mr. BRYAN have sent for a Government newspaper reporter and confessed that he, BRYAN, had just assured the Austrian Ambassador that certain grave warnings issued by the United States were not to be taken seriously? By all the ripples of the River Platte, never!

Mr. BRYAN's non-partisan, bi-partisan Government newspaper, if conducted in the machine-like way that governments do things, would be the dearest thing between the Dismal Swamp and Barren Island. But of course Mr. BRYAN does not think of "non-partisan" and "bi-partisan" as others do. To him non-partisan news would be news written to suit Bryanese ideals. Bi-partisan editorials would be those favoring such Democratic issues and Republican issues as BRYAN is for.

So long as there are thousands of American daily newspapers, each one trying to beat the other, nobody need have any fears about "polluted channels of information."

Mr. Undermyer Not Quitting.

That Mr. UNDERMYER would not think of dropping his Lockwood Committee investigations with so much of its important work only half finished is as welcome an explanation of his letter to the Attorney-General of the State as it is true that the community could not spare his services and the State should not part with him.

Mr. UNDERMYER's letter was virtually a refusal to go on with certain features of his work which have become farcical. Mr. UNDERMYER is right when he holds that petty fines on violators of the State anti-trust laws do not deter criminally-minded men from continuing their practices.

As THE NEW YORK HERALD has before pointed out, any crooked contractor can afford to pay and is glad to pay a few dollars in that way for the illicit privilege of making many thousands.

Mr. UNDERMYER is also right when he objects to being made a mere collector for such small change fines from the lawbreakers who are preying upon the public to the extent of millions.

But Mr. UNDERMYER would be wrong to abandon his valuable and necessary work because of the utter inadequacy of the punishment dealt out to the convicted lawbreakers, even if the criminal aspect of the matter were more exasperating than it is. He need not be a fine collector. He ought not to waste his time on such ridiculous business as getting the fines imposed. But, whatever the discouragements in the legal proceedings, he can go on doing a vast amount of good in the investigation proper. Meanwhile the prosecution of the criminal cases can be postponed, as he suggests, pending changes in the law to give the lawbreakers what they deserve.

In any event Mr. UNDERMYER must stay on the job.

Reparations in Dollars.

At first sight there may appear to be something to make the American bosom swell in the news from Paris, which tells us that German reparations payments, consisting of miscellaneous funds from nearly every financial centre on earth, are to be converted into United States money, because it is the equivalent of gold and will not depreciate any more than if the payments were actually made in gold. But for every single impulse to exercise our pride because we have the only gold equivalent currency in the world there is material for a dozen seditious thoughts to put a damper on that enthusiasm.

Germany must perform by dollars at an enormous premium, something like 1500 per cent, because there is not enough gold in the open market to permit her to buy that metal for her reparations. The same handicap as the German Government has in the premium it pays for the dollars also applies to German merchants who want to buy American goods. A similar handicap, with a premium equivalent to the discount on their currencies in New York, confronts the purchaser of every other nationality.

Anybody wishing to buy American goods not only has to pay us the enhanced prices due to the rise in the cost of everything but when he makes payment conversion of his currency into ours imposes on him an additional burden exactly the same as if he, like Germany, were to go into the open market for so much gold. When he pays in American money he is paying in gold.

Thus in the case of France, where she paid \$26 a ton for steel in this country before the war, she now pays for the same commodity at the same delivery point \$40 a ton. But the pre-war purchase required the expenditure of only 135 francs a ton, because the franc was at par. The 90 per cent increase in the present price of steel in American money represents an increase of \$51 per cent in French francs at current exchange.

A ton of steel costs France to-day 600 francs, and of this amount 350 francs are swallowed up by the premium on the American dollar. This premium of 350 francs represents no gain whatever to the American seller, but it does represent a terrible loss to the French buyer. It erects a barrier over which no purchaser will climb if he can obtain the goods in some other country whose currency is nearer the pre-war level in the terms of the purchaser's native coin.

This same is true in large or small degree of every country on the globe, because American currency is at a premium, large or small, in every country. The American merchant faces a handicap in each country exactly in proportion to the premium on dollars, which means that much faked on his selling price.

Owning a huge gold pile is no disadvantage when other countries have their share of the metal and can pay in their own coin without resorting to financial ledgerman to overcome depreciation. But owning a huge gold pile when nobody else owns one and still trying to do business with the world in the regular, normal way is like trying to make the mercury rise in freezing weather.

The Old Time Circus Man.

America had no more typical representative of its old time circus men than JOHN F. ROBINSON, whose death is reported from Miami, Florida, where he had lived since his unwilling retirement from the big top in 1909. He came near being born in the tan-bark ring. He made his first appearance as a performer when less than two years old and for more than half a century his show was known and not unloved from one end of the country to the other. From its headquarters at Cincinnati Robinson soon after the civil war took his circus, a small road enterprise, into the South and the border States; the unsettled conditions and prejudices against the Northerner made this a hazardous venture. The showman's "Hey, Rubel!" was then a call to a battle of defence; the ring might become a rifle pit, the animal dens and property wagons a barricade, and circus men and town rowdies frequently died in the fight.

P. T. BARNUM had not then emerged from his New York museum or collected his Greatest Show on Earth. JAMES A. BAILEY was then a good advance man with a brain filled with big ideas. Cooper, his partner, was scarcely started in the show business; the four SKELLS brothers were just making their first trial and the seven RINGLING brothers were playing at circus in their back yard. VAN AMBERG's menagerie—its chief attraction an elephant, the chief act the balancing of an acrobat on the top of a pole held by the trunk of "this monster moving mountain of flesh"—was making its way by road over the country.

Howe's Great London Circus was beginning its tours of the Eastern States. DAX RICE, the clown with his trick white horse, was playing to the full capacity of his small tent. GIRARD, Pennsylvania, one of the circus man's great centres, was sending out Colonel HENDERSON's show and CHARLES STOWE, the Dexter Fellows of the day, with wagon loads of new and wonderful show language. From Philadelphia went ADAM FOREPAUGH, JOHN O'BRIEN and Colonel ROSTON, with good sized wagon shows. From Lansing, Michigan, hailed a "great moral and educational combination" under the management of JOEL WARREN, the best speaker, according to tradition, who ever talked in defence of circuses from the tan-bark ring. From New York city went L. B. LEXER's show, one of the best of its day, travelling over the North in the summer and the South in the winter.

In those days originated many of the picturesque expressions which became a part of show literature. One of the names for an animal and circus combination was the "Unparalleled Great Royal Cirque-Zoolodon." It survived only a year. The transportation was by wagons; the show loaded up after the last performance and travelled by night to the next stand. It was a hard life, but a life with a fascination from which those who began it could scarcely ever recover. There was the frequent peril from the rowdy and there were dangers of flood and storm. The route was often along the old National road to Columbus, Ohio, and then to the Mississippi valley or to Zanesville, Ohio, and from there on the Maryland pike to Kentucky and the South. The trick was to get in a day from one county seat to another.

The roads of southern Ohio, an especially profitable field for the circus, were at different times of the year in execrable condition. There was one stretch from the county seat of Muskingum to that of Perry which always remained vividly fixed in the old showman's memory. A small stream,

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Bells Protect Sheep.

Their Din Effective in Scaring Away Marauding Dogs.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The method suggested by Mrs. August Belmont to protect her sheep from dogs, namely by hanging bells from their necks, would have worked satisfactorily, something which I can verify from personal experience for the last sixty years. It seems strange to me at this late date that this simple idea should not be generally known wherever sheep are kept.

My father owned the farm near Bound Brook, New Jersey, upon which the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroads cross and part of which is now occupied by what is known as the crocote farm, where lumber is treated for its preservation. On this farm we kept regularly from 150 to 200 breeding ewes, mostly of common stock of the country, but had thoroughbred rams of a strain likely to produce good spring lambs, and during all these many years we never had a sheep bitten by a dog. This was entirely due to bells on one-third to one-half of the number of sheep in the flock. The bells used to be of good size and the best pattern for this purpose is the open clapper cowbell. When a dog gets into a bunch of these bells the din is so great he thinks the Old Harry is after him and he quits at once. The noise is great enough to awaken any sleepy caretaker if he is anywhere near the sheep.

Of late years I have been advocating to kill all dogs found away from their homes in order to protect sheep, but such laws are entirely unnecessary if the simple means described here is adopted.

J. C. HIGGINS.
BOUND BROOK, N. J., May 24.

Rainy Day Advice.

For One Thing Don't Let an Umbrella Cut Off Your Vision.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In view of the fact that many persons are injured in rainy weather because they persist in holding umbrellas in positions that prevent them from seeing oncoming automobiles, trolley cars and other vehicles, I offer these suggestions:

Do not cross a street or avenue with an umbrella held down in front of the face so that it interferes with the vision. Do not stand close to automobiles in motion; they may kick on the wet pavement and knock down the pedestrian or crush his feet against the curbstone.

Do not walk on rubber heels without taking precautions to guard against slipping and falling. Keep off cellar lights because they are slippery when wet.

Keep away from open cellar stairs; if one slips and falls one is liable to tumble down to the bottom.

Avoid passing in front of a moving automobile; the brakes may lock and hold, but the car may slip along the wet pavement and run you down.

Go down subway steps gingerly and keep near the handrail lest you slip; you can grab the rail and keep from falling.

Keep from under awnings, signs, for the wind that accompanies the rain may blow them down on your head.

Avoid passing in front of a moving automobile; the brakes may lock and hold, but the car may slip along the wet pavement and run you down.

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Women to Open Cooper Union Art Show

Well Known Persons Interested in Sixty-second Annual Exhibition.

The sixty-second exhibition of the Woman's Art School of Cooper Union will be opened the night of June 1 in Cooper Union with a reception. It will open to the public on the following Thursday and Friday until 10 o'clock at night.

The Night School of Art will hold its annual reception and open its exhibition on June 2.

Some of the men who are interested in this Night School of Art as members of its advisory council are Herbert Adams, Edwin N. Blashfield, William A. Boring, Elmer E. Garney and Francis C. Jones, and associated with them on the council are Misses Sarah Cooper Hewitt and Eleanor G. Hewitt.

Invitations for these two receptions and exhibitions have been issued by R. Fulton Cutting, Frederick Bleiman, Mrs. W. P. Jackson, Mrs. Sarah Cooper Hewitt and Eleanor G. Hewitt.

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Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day, followed by showers to-day or to-night. To-morrow partly cloudy and warmer. Fresh south and southwest winds.

For Southern New York—Increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day, followed by showers to-day or to-night. To-morrow partly cloudy and warmer. Fresh south and southwest winds.

For Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day, followed by showers to-day or to-night. To-morrow partly cloudy and warmer. Fresh south and southwest winds.

For Western New York—Partly cloudy and warmer to-day, followed by showers to-day or to-night. To-morrow partly cloudy and warmer. Fresh south and southwest winds.

For the Middle West—Increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day, followed by showers to-day or to-night. To-morrow partly cloudy and warmer. Fresh south and southwest winds.

For the South—Increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day, followed by showers to-day or to-night. To-morrow partly cloudy and warmer. Fresh south and southwest winds.

For the Southwest—Increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day, followed by showers to-day or to-night. To-morrow partly cloudy and warmer. Fresh south and southwest winds.

For the Northwest—Increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day, followed by showers to-day or to-night. To-morrow partly cloudy and warmer. Fresh south and southwest winds.

For the North—Increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day, followed by showers to-day or to-night. To-morrow partly cloudy and warmer. Fresh south and southwest winds.